

**TO STUDY THE ETIOPATHOGENESIS, CLINICAL PRESENTATION
AND MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL
EMERGENCIES PRESENTING AS ACUTE ABDOMEN**

ABSTRACT

Background :

Malignancies are most leading cause of mortality in this era, colorectal malignancies are third common cause of death due to cancers, about 60% of patient have malignant growth causing lower GI obstruction (followed by volvulus 35%) and their high mortality rate attributed to late presentation.

OBJECTIVE:

In this article the commonest etiology, presentation and commonest procedure performed in emergency in our institution are compared with existing articles and previous study.

STUDY DESIGN:

Observational study a prospective and retrospective study.

STUDY POPULATION:

about 50 patients admitted in emergency department rajiv gandhi govt. general hospital are studied .

STUDY DURATION:

Datas of 8 months studied in six months april 2016 to september2016.

MATERIALS AND METHODIOLOGY:

Patients are subjected to detailed history taking and clinical examination.

Data are collected through medical records in case of retrospective analysis .

Patients presented with acute abdomen in emergency ward in general surgery department satisfying the inclusion and exclusion criteria are taken into study. Detailed history and clinical examination is done. Baseline investigations and preoperative imaging (xray, ultrasonogram, contrast ct) are done and pathology is localized to colorectal region. Findings during the emergency laparotomy is recorded. The disease region and performance status of the patient is noted. The etiopathogenesis of the colorectal emergency leading on to acute abdomen is noted. The patients are followed up post operatively. The various parameters affecting recovery of the patient and the nature of disease and its severity and its outcome are studied. The appropriate procedure favoring to prognosis of the patient in emergencies is studied. The post operative morbidity and mortality of the patients undergoing the emergency procedure is recorded. The age group of patients, their clinical presentation and etiopathogenesis in different age group causing obstruction, perforation and peritonitis necessitating the need for emergency laparotomy are also studied.

The decision regarding performing primary procedure in emergency as a life saving procedure is also analyzed.

RESULTS:

About 50 patients are studied with maximum number of patients were older age group presented with obstruction and cause is due to colonic growth and most commonly involved region is rectosigmoid region, the mortality is more in this segment of bowel.

Despite of advanced mode of diagnosis and surgical techniques the death rate is high due to change in biology and emerging mutations making disease very aggressive, nutritionally improved patient got rapid recovery.

Secondly sigmoid volvulus is competing with colonic malignancies leads to second most common cause of morbidity and mortality in that region.

CONCLUSION:

Adequate preparation preoperatively with hydration, electrolytes and nutrition early appropriate surgical procedure will have reduced mortality in emergencies. Early presentation to hospital after getting symptoms of disease will avoid deaths among people.